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DICKERSON, CHAD S	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/635,034	IZAKI, OSAMU	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Chad Dickerson	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *04 August 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-17* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-17* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *8/4/2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 1, 2, 9 and 17 are objected to because of the following informalities:

- Re claim 1: On line 4, the phrase "said print data" should be changed to -- print data --.
    - On line 7, the phrase "said inquiry data" should be changed to -- inquiry data --.
    - On line 9, the phrase "on the basis" should be changed to -- on a basis --.
    - On line 10, the phrase "said print instruction" should be changed to -- a print instruction --.
- Re claim 2: On line 4 of the claim, the phrase "the coincident print data" should be changed to -- coincident print data –.
- Re claim 9: On line 3 of the claim, the phrase "storing it" should be changed to -- storing said authentication data --.
- Re claim 17: On line 10 of the claim, the phrase "outputs it" should be changed to -- said list of the print data --.
    - On the last line of the claim, the phrase "on the basis" should be changed to -- on a basis --.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 2, 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Re claim 2: the phrase "said collation" renders the claim indefinite. Is the phrase "said collation" the same or relates back to the word "collates" or is this something different? Is the word "collate" intended to mean correlate? In the specification, the term collate is interpreted as matching a certain user ID with the stored ID in the system. Further clarification on the interpretation of this term "collate" or "collation" in the claim is needed. The claim will be given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

Re claim 7: the phrase "detecting that information of its own apparatus" renders the claim indefinite. What type of information does "that information" refer to in the claim? Also, what does "its own apparatus" refer to in the claim? Should "its own" be replaced with -- said own apparatus -- or is this something else. Further clarification is needed on this matter and the claim will be given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 1-3 and 5-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Roosen '793 (US Pub No 2002/0036793).

Re claim 1: Roosen '793 discloses remote printer control comprising the steps of:

receiving data transmitted by an external apparatus (i.e. the user sends print jobs data over to the printer in the system; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0007]-[0009]);

analyzing said received data (i.e. when the printer receives the data, it analyzes the data to see if the file received is of the first type (Automatic Print) or the second type (Interactive Print). Once the Digital Access Controller (DAC) processes the file and realizes the type of file received, the file is placed in a standby state, which holds the print job for user selection, or an active state, which allows the print job to be immediately processed for printing; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019] and [0023]-[0033]);

storing said print data into a storing unit if said data is print data as a result of said analysis (i.e. if the user has designated a file, or print data, as the second type, this data is stored in the storage unit of the printer once the Digital Access Controller (DAC)

determines that the data sent to the printer is of the second type; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0023]-[0033]);

forming information regarding the print data stored in said storing unit and transmitting it to a sender of said inquiry data if said data is inquiry data as a result of said analysis (i.e. through desktop software, the user is able to have the user PC constantly inquire about the print jobs on the printer and updated on the statuses of both the print jobs and the printers that are storing the print jobs in both types. If a user wants to view or change a status of a print job, the user is transmitted the print job information by the printers that have print jobs from the specific user through the desktop software used by on the user's PC. If the user wishes to see the print job statuses, the statuses can always be viewed through the desktop software on the PC, sent from the designated printers, and with the above mentioned functions, the feature is performed; see figs. 1, 2 and 7-9; paragraphs [0019]-[0030] and [0040]-[0075]); and

selecting said print data stored in said storing unit on the basis of said print instruction data and printing if said data is print instruction data as a result of said analysis (i.e. a print job sent to the printer is analyzed and determines which type the file is in. If the file is in the first type (automatic printing), then this file is placed in a queue to be processed for printing. It is placed in a queue because there may be other jobs in the system waiting to be printed. Both the first and second types of jobs are stored in the printer, but the jobs that are of the first type are immediately queued, or stored, in the printer to be processed after the other remaining jobs are processed beforehand. The jobs that are of the first type, or automatic printing type, are printed since a print job

of the first type is recognized as having a printing instruction to print the data directly without operator intervention. This is analogous to data having a print instruction and being printed because of the analyzed print instruction; see figs. 1,2 and 7-9; paragraphs [0019]-[0030] and [0040]-[0075]).

Re claim 2: The method according to claim 1, further comprising a step which collates whether the data whose printing has been instructed by said print instruction data has been stored in said storing unit or not (i.e. when a print job is sent to the printer as an automatic job, this job is stored on the printer in the queue. In this scenario, the desktop software clearly shows in figure 8 whether the data desired to be printed has been stored in the storage unit in the printer. The user is able to see whether the data, which was instructed to be directly printed, is stored in the printer and in the queue to be printed; see figs. 7-9; paragraphs [0040]-[0075]), and

wherein the coincident print data is printed if the coincident data is searched by said collation (i.e. if the user in the system searches to see if a certain print job is in an interactive print type, the user uses the desktop software to do search for the job and change to automatic print. If the user finds that corresponding print job and changes the print job to an automatic print job, then this print data is placed in a queue to be printed; see figs. 7-9; paragraphs [0040]-[0075]).

Re claim 3: Roosen '793 discloses the method, further comprising the steps of:

developing said print data and converting it into a format in which the data can be displayed by said external apparatus (i.e. the print data sent to the printer is put into a different form in order for the plurality of print jobs sent to the printer to be displayed on the user's PC through the desktop software. An example of the print job being shown in a different format is illustrated in figures 8 and 9 of the development of print data and converting it into the data to be shown in a window on the user's PC; see figs. 8 and 9; paragraphs [0040]-[0075]);

storing the data converted into said format in which the data can be displayed in an interlocking relation with said print data (i.e. the data sent to the printer from the user's PC is saved in the storage of the printer. This data is also converted into a format, so that the user may view the progress of the print job through figures 8 or 9, while the print job displayed in the certain format is in an interlocking relation, or in correspondence, to the print data sent from the user PC; see figs. 8,9, 14 and 16; paragraphs [0019]-[0033], [0040]-[0075] and [0099]-[0110]); and

transmitting the information regarding the print data stored in said storing unit and the data converted into said format in which the data can be displayed if said inquiry data is received (i.e. the printer, using the server whether embedded in the printer or external from the printer, transmits information regarding the print data in the format shown in figures 7 and 8 to the user PC or workstation. Since the user PC constantly inquires about the information on the print job, the printer constantly shows the updated information on the statuses of the print jobs that are stored in the printer's storage unit and shows the print jobs in a abbreviated fashion, or format, to show the

status of the print jobs; see figs. 2b, 2c, 8, 9, 15 and 16; paragraphs [0019]-[0033], [0040]-[0075] and [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 5: Roosen '793 discloses the method, further comprising the steps of:

detecting that information of another external apparatus is included in said print instruction data (i.e. since the system can have print jobs sent to any printer in the system, the feature of having a print job sent to another apparatus is performed. Also, with the system being able to perform the above feature, the system uses a web server to relay information from the desktop software to the network. This server is able to recognize, or detect, the other printing apparatuses included in the printing of a print job, which may be in automatic or interactive print mode and distribute the print jobs to the designated printers; see figs. 1 and 2b; paragraphs [0019]-[0023] and [0099]-[0110]); and

transferring the print data instructed by said print instruction data to said another external apparatus if the information of said another external apparatus is included (i.e. the user can interact with print job settings, which can enable a user to transfer print jobs to other apparatuses. Also, when a user first begins sending print job information, this information can be sent, or transferred, to other printers once the printers are designated by the user when sending the data; see figs. 14-16; paragraphs [0019]-[0023] and [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 6: Roosen '793 discloses the method, further comprising the steps of:

detecting that information of another external apparatus is included in said print instruction data (i.e. shown in figure 2b, the web server acts as the liaison between the user workstation and the printer. The web server detects the information of a print job and whether the print job designates other printers within the print job instruction. Therefore, the web server performs the feature of detecting if information of a print instruction for another external apparatus in included in the print job data; see figs. 1, 2b, 2c, and 14-16; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]);

receiving a reply from said another external apparatus if the information of said another external apparatus is included (i.e. once a certain other printer is designated in the print job, the web server sends to the user, through the desktop software, information replied from the other apparatus regarding the status of the apparatus and the print jobs in that apparatus. The reply from the other apparatus is to the web server that will send this information to the user PC to help the user decide if this printer should or should not process an interactive job that the user may want to have processed; see figs. 1, 2b, 2c, and 14-16; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]); and

transferring the print data instructed by said print instruction data to said another external apparatus if said reply is received (i.e. once the reply is received from the other apparatus in regards to the printers status and the statuses of the print jobs within the printer, the user can now chose to transfer data from one printer to another, or chose to make an interactive job to an automatic job in the printer that has sent the reply. The import function is used for the transference of print jobs from one printer to another. The user also has the option to send the printer new print job data once the status of the

other printer is known to the user and the status is desirable to the user; see figs. 1, 2b, 2c, and 14-16; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 7: Roosen '793 discloses the method, further comprising the steps of:

detecting that information of its own apparatus and information of another external apparatus are included in said print instruction data (i.e. since the system can have print jobs sent to any printer in the system through a plurality of user PCs and the feature of having a print job sent to another apparatus and a main apparatus is performed. Also, with the system being able to perform the above feature, the system uses a web server to relay information from the desktop software from user PCs to the network. This web server is able to recognize, or detect, the other printing apparatuses included in the printing of a print job, sent from the various user PCs, which may be in automatic or interactive print mode. Also, when the printer is designated to transfer a job from one printer to another, the printer and the system recognizes the other printer being designated to have the print job transferred; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0023]); and

transmitting a reply to said another external apparatus if the information of said another external apparatus and the information of said own apparatus are included (i.e. in the system, if image information is designated for a particular printer from various user PCs, that printer receives the information. In the case where multiple printers receive the task of processing the print jobs from multiple user PCs, the print job information is sent to the designated apparatuses once the server recognizes the

apparatuses to print the information that are included in the print job information; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0023] and [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 8: Roosen '793 discloses the method, further comprising the steps of:

detecting whether information of storage designation or print designation exists in the print data received from said external apparatus or not (i.e. when the printer receives a print job, the digital access controller (DAC) detects whether the print job is in a designation of an interactive or automatic print mode. If the automatic print mode is detected to be designated, the print job is directly printed once the print job is reached in the queue, or if a print job is in interactive mode, the print job is designated to be stored in the printer's storage unit; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0019]-[0033]); and

printing said print data irrespective of said print instruction data if said information indicates the print designation (i.e. if the print job is designated to be in automatic print mode, the print job is printed automatically, this is analogous to the printing happening irrespective of the print instruction data because the print job is printed once the print job is designated to be in automatic mode; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0019]-[0033]).

Re claim 9: Roosen '793 discloses the method, further comprising the steps of:

receiving authentication data from said external apparatus and storing it (i.e. the printer containing a web server or the web server, represented in figures 2b and 2c, are both systems that receive authentication data from a computer in order to authenticate a

user. Although an a storage unit for storing the authentication data is not specifically disclosed, a password and a login is believed to be stored in the system because in order to match the user's login and password to the data that will allow them to gain access, these pieces of authorization data has to be stored somewhere in the system. Since the security code information is stored along with the file that represents a print job, the feature of having the authentication data stored is performed; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0028]-[0031] and [0099]-[0110]);

comparing authentication data included in the data which is transmitted from said external apparatus with said stored authentication data (i.e. the system compares the authentication data, or security code, with the code sent with the actual print job in the system. The security code, with the print job, is transmitted to the printer from the user PC, considered as the external apparatus; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0028]-[0031] and [0099]-[0110]); and

executing a process corresponding to said received data if said data coincide as a result of said comparison (i.e. when a user wants a print job printed that is in interactive mode, the user, or operator, has to enter in a code in order to gain access to the file. Once the correct security code is verified by the system, the user may now print the interactive print file; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0028]-[0031] and [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 10: Roosen '793 discloses the method, wherein the data which is compared in the step which compares said authentication data is user data (i.e. the authentication

data used in the system compared is login data, considered as user data, that is personalized for the specific user; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 11: Roosen '793 discloses the method, wherein the data which is compared in the step which compares said authentication data is password data (i.e. the authentication data used in the system compared is the password, which is used with the login data, that is personalized for the user to authenticate the user; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 12: Roosen '793 discloses the method, wherein in the step which analyzes said received data, a predetermined character train included in said received data is detected (i.e. shown in figure 8, the information regarding the print jobs is received by the printer and stored in the printer's storage unit. The information is represented by information analogous to a predetermined character train that describes the type of print job, the job owner, the job name and number of copies associated with the print job. Once the print job is sent to the printer, all the above information is detected; see figs. 7 and 8; paragraphs [0040]-[0075]).

Re claim 13: Roosen '793 discloses the method, wherein in the step which transmits said inquiry data to the sender, the information is transmitted to said external apparatus by E-mail (i.e. the e-mail, in the broadest sense is an electronic message sent as a signal from one destination to another. When the user's PC constantly inquires the

printer about information regarding the print job, an electronic message on the server's web page is displayed to show the pending print jobs in the print queue and the interactive jobs that are stored on all printers that will not be printed unless designated. The web page displays an electronic information and sends this information to the user PC and is displayed on the user PC through the desktop software. This information sent to the user PC to be displayed is analogous to the server sending e-mail information to the user PC; see figs. 2b, 2c, 14-16; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 14: Roosen '793 discloses the method, wherein in the step which receives the data transmitted by said external apparatus, E-mail transmitted by said external apparatus is received (i.e. the e-mail, in the broadest sense is an electronic message sent as a signal from one destination to another. The printer receives electronic information from the user PC when the user wishes to print an interactive print job. The user PC sends, or transmits, electronic information through the desktop software to the printer digital access controller to inform the printer of the printing of the interactive print job; see figs. 2b, 2c, 14-16; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 15: Roosen '793 discloses the method, wherein in the step which forms the information regarding the print data stored in said storing unit, information which can identify each of said stored print data is formed (i.e. the information sent to the printer from the user PC forms information regarding the print data and this print data is stored in the storage unit of the printer. This information can be displayed on the user PC

through the desktop software that identifies the print data that is stored on printer. This information is formed and displayed to the user; see figs. 8, 9 and 14-16; paragraphs [0040]-[0075] and [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 16: Roosen '793 discloses the method, wherein the identification information in the step which forms the information regarding the print data stored in said storing unit is a job number (i.e. the job control frame (50) shown in figure 15 shows the interactive print jobs and the print jobs in the print queue. The printer saves both types of jobs. The information is personalized for the user and figure 15 shows a job number representing both types of print jobs within the job control frame; see fig. 14-16; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 17: Roosen '793 discloses remote printer control comprising:

a receiving unit which receives data from a host (i.e. the Digital Access Controller (DAC) receives information from the workstation, or user PC, to be stored in the printer; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

a transmitting unit which transmits data to the host (i.e. the communication software in the DAC allow the printer to send and receive information to the workstation, or the user PC; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

a print unit which prints print data onto a medium (i.e. the printer in the system has a print function, which prints data on a print medium; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

an analyzing unit which analyzes the data received from said host (i.e. the DAC, which processes files sent to the printer, analyzes the data received to determine the attribute of the file, which determines if the file is an interactive or an automatic print job; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

a storing unit which stores said print data if a result of said analysis indicates the print data (i.e. if the analysis of the print data determines that the print data is an interactive print job, then the print data is stored in a storage unit. If the print job is recognized to be an automatic print job, it is also stored in a storage unit, but the storage unit is a queue for the printer; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

a list forming unit which forms a list of the print data stored in said storing unit and outputs it to said transmitting unit if the result of said analysis indicates inquiry data (i.e. the workstation, or user PC, always inquires or queries the printer for the information regarding the stored print jobs. A list is formed and sent to the DAC of the printer, so that the list of print jobs, in the automatic and interactive types, are output to the workstation or user PC. This list is given to the user in order for the user to decide which print jobs for a certain designated printer to perform. Although a list unit is not specifically disclosed, the feature is clearly performed; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030], [0040]-[0075] and [0099]-[0110]); and

a print instructing unit which, if the result of said analysis indicates print instruction data, outputs said print data stored in said storing unit to said print unit on the basis of said print instruction data (i.e. if a print job is recognized, or analyzed, by the DAC as being an automatic print job, then the print job is stored in a queue until the

printer reaches that print job in the queue and prints the print job. Also, if a user desires to change an interactive print job to an automatic print job to have the job printed, the user would simply change to type of the job. Once the user changes the type of the job to automatic, the print job is taken out of the storage unit of the printer and placed in the print queue for the printer to perform a print job based on the print instruction; see figs. 1, 2, 7, 8, 15 and 16; paragraphs [0019]-[0030], [0040]-[0075] and [0099]-[0110]).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roosen '793 in view of Shenoy '887.

Re claim 4: The teachings of Roosen '793 are disclosed above.

However, Roosen '793 fails to teach the method, wherein in said step which converts the data into the data in said format in which the data can be displayed, the data of only a first page is converted.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shenoy '887. Shenoy '887 discloses the step which converts the data into the data in said format in which the data can be displayed (i.e. the print job in Shenoy '887 can be obtained in order to be

displayed on an output device. This output device could be a computer that is provided with a display to present the data in a visual form to the user. The information obtained from the job store (140) is converted into data that is displayed in the system; see fig. 1; paragraph [0024]),

the data of only a first page is converted (i.e. since the whole job can be displayed on the output device, this meets the feature of displaying the first page only since the computer output device (110) not only displays the first page that is converted for display, but also the rest of the pages in the print job; see fig. 1; paragraph [0024]).

Therefore, in view of Shenoy '887, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to convert data into a format that can be displayed and the data of only the first page is converted for display in order to display a job once an output command is issue (as stated in Shenoy '887 paragraph [0024]).

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Jeyachandran '810 (US Pat No 6667810) discloses selecting a job from a job list that has already been submitted and the job is stored as either a transmission job just to be stored or a print job to be queued then printed. This invention allows the user to login with a user name and password. This reference reads on claims 1 and 17 and other dependent claims.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chad Dickerson whose telephone number is (571)-270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung Moe can be reached on (571)- 272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

CD/CD
Chad Dickerson
June 21, 2007

AUNG S. MOE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
6/21/07